

# LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

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WHOLE NUMBER 182

## ZER'S SUCCESSOR IS CALLED A QUIET MAN

Governor Glynn now.

Recently, with the deposition of Governor Sulzer, the title of office, the great seal of the state of New York, the title and the honors thereunto appertaining, went to Lieutenant Governor Martin H. Glynn.

Governor Glynn takes his place among the young men governors of the country. There are a number of them out west. They are aggressive, active, men, in the prime of life, a little untired in state, but of good stock.

He might say, after reading the Glynn, that good luck had at him. Read between the lines you will discern in this quiet man an ability to wait.

He began with this man Glynn was in Kinderhook, Columbia county, the birthplace of his noted namesake, President Martin Van Buren. He probably had poor, but honest, parents; biographers don't say. It is a safe inference, however, because Martin spent his early days on the paternal farm. The farm is still the good old-fashioned route to success.

He is a young man only 42, having been born as recently as September 27, 1871. When he finished his early education at the Kinderhook school he worked some time as a bookkeeper before he had saved enough money to enable him to enter Fordham college.

When Secretary Lane of the department of the interior was new in his position he said one day that the greatest task before him was to find \$50,000 men for \$5,000 jobs as chiefs of bureaus.

Since then in Thomas Ewing, Jr., the new commissioner of patents, he has found one. Mr. Ewing is one of the richest men in the government service.

A successful New York lawyer, he has amassed a great fortune. Accepting a government position entailed a marked financial loss to him.

But he is content. For years a leader of the patent law bar of the United States, he is wholeheartedly devoted to the profession. Now he has reached a stage of life where the future has no financial terrors for him, and he has a desire to serve in a position where his learning and his training can be of public value.

Hence, in midsummer, he gave up his promised vacation at his beautiful summer home on the coast of Maine, abandoned further thought of that shooting trip which he had half promised to take his oldest son this autumn and came down to Washington to go to work.

A little matter of 28,700 applications for patents were waiting him. August 19 he signed the first one of these.

Mr. Ewing is what an undergraduate would term a "shark" on patents and patent law. All his adult life has been devoted to these subjects. Last year when congress was considering the Oldfield bill, amending materially certain important provisions of existing patent statutes, Mr. Ewing was summoned before the committee to give his views and advice.

pers, whose business it is to attend the steps of royalty, when visiting this country, all agree that whereas there is hardly a monarch who is absolutely to time, the emperor of Austria forms a striking exception.

Kaiser Wilhelm, on arriving at the small wayside station of Penzing, near the palace of Schonbrunn, in Vienna, naturally hastens to reach the door of the railway carriage to anticipate his aged host. It is frequently a struggle to get there in time. On the platform stands the emperor, slim and upright, a military figure par excellence. No one ever casts a glance toward the red velvet canopy to see whether he is there or not, for they know that he will advance like a clockwork figure at the given signal, and that his steps are so nicely calculated that all the most precise requirements of etiquette are filled, the sovereign in the incoming train getting just that degree of deference due to his rank and estate in the world. Of course the emperor has had long practice at the difficult task of reigning over this large empire and of presiding as the chief of the most punctilious court in Europe.

There is much Spanish blood in the Austrian imperial family, and many of the customs of the court are taken direct from Spain, which holds the palm as the strictest of all courts, where the etiquette is so exact that it requires a generation of service even to understand it, and where, as in Vienna, the service is performed by persons who have been born and bred to the task for generations.

## COUNTRESS OF SUFFOLK TIRES OF CITY LIFE

Prominent American women in England usually have been very faithful to London.

which they have made, headquarters, but the countess of Suffolk, the youngest daughter of the late Lord Z. Leiter, has set a new fashion in her passion for English country life. At present she is at Loch Luchart, entertaining a series of shooting parties. When not there she resides at Charlton Park, Malmesbury, seldom going to London, having given up her town house. Mrs. Rodman

Wanamaker, inspired by her example, has also shaken the dust of London from her feet, as she finds town life does not suit her. She took Lord Desborough's Riverside home, Taplow court for a few months, while her husband before sailing on the Olympic, sought everywhere a permanent country home for her. The duchess of Marlborough grows more and more dissatisfied with town life. This is why she has never troubled very much about the completion of her town place, Sunderland house.

And Close. "Are you near-sighted, sir?" asked the waiter as the diner was leaving. "No," replied the man. "Well, you've left a dime on the table, sir."

"That's for you." "Well, if you think I'd take a tip like that you must be near-sighted, sir."

## Our Christmas Advertisers.

In this issue of the COURIER you will find the holiday advertisement of three of our leading merchants and regular advertisers—D. R. Keeton, E. Henry & Sons, and T. B. Sturdivent & Son. These merchants are wide awake and up with the times, and each has a line of holiday goods that is up to the minute in styles.

It will pay you to buy your holiday goods from the merchant who advertises. The very fact that he advertises shows that he is progressive and anxious for your trade. His advertisement is a cordial invitation to come to his store. It shows that he realizes that you are a person of discernment and judgement, and that he expects to put his goods on their merits and at the least living prices.

How do you know that the merchant who don't advertise—who don't invite you to see him—wants your trade? And if he don't invite you, have you any assurance that he will appreciate your business or try to deal with you in a manner to make a regular customer? Our advice is to buy your holiday goods from the merchants who advertise, and do your buying early. The stock of the merchant who advertises will not stay on his shelves long. If you buy from the man who does not advertise you take chances on getting out-of-date and held-over-from-last-year stuff. Buy from the live ones.

## The True Reason.

The following article written by Daniel E. O'Sullivan, Chairman of the State Board of Prison Commissioners, appeared in the Frankfort State Journal November 23rd. It is worthy of careful perusal. We reproduce it in full:

"The lust for human blood is doing more to retard Kentucky than all its archaic tax laws, its bad roads, and its illiteracy put together," declared Daniel E. O'Sullivan, chairman of the State Board of Prison Commissioners, yesterday. "If the Court of Appeals should decide that under the indeterminate sentence law every man sent to prison for manslaughter must automatically be set free at the end of two years, the minimum sentence for the crime, I am in favor of a change in the law," he added in referring to the case of John De Moss, a prisoner at Eddyville serving a term of two to ten years for manslaughter, who brought suit to compel the Prison Commission to Parole him on the ground that he had served his minimum sentence and conformed to all the conditions precedent to making his application, which had been refused by the Commission.

The Franklin Circuit Court granted a writ of mandamus and the case has been appealed and submitted to the Court of Appeals on briefs.

The Commissioners contend that the law gives them discretionary power in granting or refusing paroles. If the Court holds that they have not this discretion, but must grant paroles as soon as the prisoner has served his minimum sentence and qualified for parole, Chairman O'Sullivan believes the law should be revised and this feature corrected.

## MURDER TOO COMMON.

"Murder is a common as theft," continued Chairman O'Sullivan. "Every day men are shot down, either from ambush or in public places; some as the result of senseless feuds, others in trivial quarrels and others still in drunken rows, until the whole Commonwealth is drenched in blood. The lie passes in some foolish argument between friends and, immediately pistols are drawn and one or both are killed. No true Kentuckian can afford to have his veracity questioned if he has to become a murderer to defend his honor."

"What is the result? A Saturnal of lawlessness, with thousands of homes despoiled and the prisons filled with convicted felons. Look at the figures and realize what a terrible price the State is paying for upholding this false standard of courage. There are now confined in the two prisons for murder for life 324 men; for manslaughter 412 men; for malicious shooting and cutting 154 men—a total of 890 prisoners guilty of seeking and taking the lives of their fellow men. When there is added to this number the hundreds of murderers who escaped conviction every year, through legal loopholes and the connivance of weak and corrupt jurors, it will be seen that Kentucky stands disgraced before the world."

## BOYS CONVICTED.

"At the Houses of Reform, Greendale, there are several boys sentenced for life for murder, one of them only twelve years of age."

"It is a condition that demands the attention of the press and the pulpit, of Judges and juries, of the law-abiding everywhere. The papers of the country exploit our sensational killings, and give wide dissemination to every piece of lawless news. The result is that the Kentuckian, with his whisky flask in one hip pocket and his ready pistol in another, has become a grotesque national figure, bringing calumny on a great State and driving immigration and capital away."

"We are wholly behind the age. Our criminal laws are lax and our juries are negligent. We need an aroused righteous public sentiment against murder and manslaughter. At every meeting of the Prison Commissioners we are besieged frequently by the most powerful influences in the State to parole these prisoners."

"When the Kentucky penitentiaries contain 850 men with human blood on their hands, and the Kentucky jails hold at least 300 more men awaiting awaiting trial on the charge of murder or manslaughter it is time that something was being done to stay the crimson tide."

## "Good Fellows."

Last Christmas the Courier suggested that the men and boys of the town organize into a band of "Good Fellows" and seek out the destitute and needy in the town, and each of them contribute to a fund to bring Christmas cheer to them. Let's commence in time this year and do the thing up right. Let each "rounder" agree to leave off at least one quart of the "O-be-joyful" and put the price thereof into a fund for the little fellows who seldom get the things dear to children at Yuletide. And let those who don't use the above named "weed" do their part, and let's all be "Good Fellows" to the extent of giving the little fellows who are in distress a genuine Christmas.

Who'll take the lead in the organization of the band of "Good Fellows?"

## Closing Out Sale

ON  
Flannel Shirts and Mens' and Boys' Sweaters and Jerseys.

\$2.25 flannel shirts for \$1.75  
1.50 flannel shirts for 1.15  
1.00 flannel shirts for .78  
A big variety of sizes, colors and styles.  
\$2.00 coat sweater for \$1.60  
1.25 coat sweater for 1.05  
1.00 coat sweater for .78  
1.25 Jerseys for 1.05  
1.00 Boys' Jerseys for .78  
This is all new stock. I only want to make room for my holiday goods.  
D. R. KEETON.

All hats and trimmings at cost at Henry & Hurts.

## Farmers' Institute.

The annual Farmers' Institute for Morgan county was held on November 28-29 in the court house.

The following officers were elected: Judge I. C. Ferguson, President; W. H. Wheeler, Vice-President; J. H. Sebastian, Secretary, and J. P. Haney, delegate, with A. N. Cisco, W. G. Allen and A. F. Blevins, alternates.

Mr. W. H. Clayton, director of the local force, was first on the program and spoke convincingly on orcharding and small fruits. The following formulas are necessary for control of fungi and insect diseases before fruit growing can be successfully undertaken in Kentucky:

BORDEAUX-ARSENATE MIXTURE, 1  
For spraying apple, pear and other tough foliage plants.

3 pounds copper sulphate,  
4 pounds good fresh stone lime,  
3 pounds arsenate of lead—paste.

Water to make 50 gallons of the mixture.

BORDEAUX-ARSENATE MIXTURE, 2

For spraying peach, plum, apricot and all tender foliage plants.  
2 pounds copper sulphate,  
3 pounds fresh stone lime,  
4 lbs arsenate of lead—paste.

Dissolve and strain all into barrel and add water to make 50 gallon of the mixture. When spraying keep the mixture well stirred.

To control San Jose and other scale insects, spray with commercial lime-sulphur solution, one gallon of the mixture to nine gallons of water. Spray while trees are dormant.

To control bud moth and twig borers spray with Bordeaux Arsenate No. 1.

To control codling moth spray with Bordeaux-Arsenate No. 1 when 2-3 of the petals have fallen, and again in from 7 to 10 days later.

To control plum curculio spray with Bordeaux-Arsenate mixture when first green shows and again when 2-3 of the petals have fallen. And third in from 6 to 8 days later.

To control gooseberry mildew and currant worms spray with Bordeaux-Arsenate mixture No. 1 just as buds open.

Mr. Douglas showed to the satisfaction of all the advantages of producing young cattle by the use of silage and pasture. Stockers and feeders are high and there is good money in them. The silo was described and much interest was taken in the discussion.

Mr. Price emphasized the importance of caring for the young timber in our woods with reference to the future supply and the control of water. Methods for prevention of forest fires were discussed. The production of posts on cheap lands was shown to be a very profitable business.

Mr. Hite talked upon our soils and the conservation of their fertility.

Mrs. Jameson gave two very instructive demonstrations in cooking. She illustrated the cooking of some of our common foods and many culinary delicacies.

## A Warning.

Realizing that the spirit of Christmas will soon be upon us, and the people will be in the mood for making beneficial gifts, we want to state that the entire Courier force are millionaires in disguise and warn them against overwhelming us with costly presents. There are poor people who need them.

## Good Well.

An oil well was drilled in on the Green Jones farm near Cannel City Saturday which produced 10 barrels per hour. It is owned by Conley, Freese and others and is one of the best yet struck in the Cannel City field.

## Christmas Advice.

Do your shopping early. Don't buy more than you can pay for.

Don't forget the unfortunate in your neighborhood.

Don't forget the little ones. Remember that you were once a child.

Don't forget to buy the nicest present for your wife—or if you have no wife for some other man's wife.

Don't spend your money for booze. Printers are the only ones who are authorized to drink during the holidays.

And if you have an extra "nip" don't forget to call on us.

I have just installed a brand new soda fountain of the latest, most up-to-date kind and am better prepared to serve the public than ever before. D. R. KEETON.

## The New Congress.

Congress met in the 64th session Monday. The special session ran up into the regular session and there was no recess between the two sessions. President Wilson, having secured a democratic tariff law, now insists upon reforming the currency laws. With Wilson at the head of affairs the National legislators will be expected to do something to earn their salaries. The President insists upon the party redeeming their pledges to the people.

I have bought an over supply of holiday goods and will be compelled to sell at a sacrifice. Come early and let me show you. D. R. KEETON.

## Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission

About two years ago a young married woman in a central Kentucky city was told by the physician that she had tuberculosis. Her husband was an industrious and thrifty man but yet unable to pay for a regular trained nurse to care for his wife. She had to be cared for at home because of the almost total lack of hospital provisions for consumptives in Kentucky. He consequently hired a young woman in a neighbor's family to look after his wife. Some months later the wife died. The husband continued to live alone in the same house. A few months ago the man married the young woman who had nursed his wife and took her into the old home.

Possibly it was from the house itself, possibly from direct infection during her care of the man's first wife; some how the germs of tuberculosis had secured lodgement in her, and a few days ago she too died.

A political economist, disregarding the individual sorrows caused by these deaths, would point out the loss to the community in the death of these two women in the prime of life. Had they lived they might have become mothers or have been in other ways valuable members of the community. As it is the community has lost not only them but all the futile efforts of those who tried to save them.

Had there been in that city a small, properly equipped special hospital for the care of consumptives to which the first wife could have been removed and cared for at the beginning of her illness, she might have been restored to health and two lives saved. But, outside of Louisville, there is in Kentucky only one small sanatorium of ten beds for consumptives.

At the present death rate, every seventh person who reads this story will die of consumption. If you as a taxpayer believe in stopping this loss by the use of public money, the Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission at Frankfort would be glad to receive a letter expressing your co-operation.

Holly boxes, candy boxes and baskets, holly wrapping paper, Xmas ribbons, seals, toys, cards and calendars. Where? Henry & Hurts.

Stamped linens, guest towels, pillow slips and centerpieces at Henry & Hurts.

## Local and Personal.

A. J. Fraley, of Wrigley, was here Tuesday.

Miss Effie Belle Blair is visiting at Hazel Green.

Fancy ribbons for Xmas gifts at Henry & Hurts.

J. F. Havens, of Ezel, was here last week on business.

Charley Fannin, of Yocum, was here on business yesterday.

L. B. Lewis, of Kansas, is visiting relatives in the county.

Elder J. L. Johnson, of Grassy Creek, was here on business yesterday.

Jas. M. Elam and Cliff Turner are bird hunting at Wrigley this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Elam, of Elamton, were shopping in town last week.

Willie Sebastian, of Lykins, visited in town Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. H. T. Dyer and little daughter Bessie visited relatives at Neola last week.

R. A. Young, of Winchester, is here this week talking life insurance to the boys.

Born, to Mrs. Halleck Patrick, November 4, a ten-pound girl—Virginia Kathleen.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Wheeler and little daughter Edna visited relatives at Caney Thanksgiving.

If you have not inspected the inside of T. B. Sturdivent & Son's store lately you ought to step in. It will do you good.

The Henry & Hurt Milliner shop will be headquarters for Holiday shoppers. See their line of toys and gifts now on display.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gevedon and little daughter, Mildred, left Sunday for Leesburg, Fla., where they will spend the winter.

Dr. C. C. Burton, of Licking River, was in town on professional business last week and while here gave us a nice order for stationery.

Owen Daniel, who makes his home with his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McGuire, at Jackson, is visiting his father, T. J. Daniel.

The finest display of holiday goods ever seen in West Liberty will soon be on display at D. R. Keeton's. No need to patronize the mail order houses this year.

Jas. H. Sebastian, S. R. Collier, W. B. Allen, I. C. Ferguson, J. P. Haney, Frank Kennard, H. M. Cox, and H. B. Brown were in Frankfort this week on business.

Work on the new Baptist Church on Main Street, under the supervision of foreman H. A. Wells, is progressing nicely. The building will be ready to occupy within a few weeks.

Lake Moxopac, N. Y., 11-24-13.

Dear Gardner:

How are you?

Whilst out here in the County Seat of the world, New York City, I drilled into the Madison Square Garden and there my heart was made glad to know that I had been born and reared in the mountains of Northeastern Kentucky, for I attended the Horse Show and saw the most spectacular demonstration of horsemanship ever witnessed in the world's history; I saw one of my fellow countrymen carry off the International Honors for first prize in the contest for army chargers, in whom was no other than Lieut. J. F. Talbue, defeating one of the most daring of English Cavalrymen, who had won many honors in England. I was proud of the distinction of being a Kentucky mountaineer, for Talbue won all the honors and was awarded first prize for being the best horseman and being the most daring and proficient rider and controller of horses in both Europe and America. He received deafening applause from not only Kentuckians, but it seemed all America.

I ran out on the country seat of Taylor Young, of Kentucky, who remembers you quite pleasantly in the initiation of a lodge at Morehead, and desires to be remembered to you in this connection. He is in good and we hope to promote an affair that will be of mutual benefit, and I am only too sorry that we are denied the pleasure of your good company and council.

Come out about Christ's birthday and we will show you the Atlantic Ocean and New York City from the Battery to the Bronx in all its various meanderings.

Remember me to H. Cox, Jas. Sebastian and the various other friends I claim to have in the thriving little city of West Liberty.

Give Judge Cisco my regards and tell him to save the cut as we may need it for another special.

Trusting to hear from you at an early date,

I am your special edition friend,

OSCAR B. SWIFT.

M-A-Z-E

Died, one day last week, the four-months-old daughter of George Lewis and wife.

The two-year-old girl of James F. Fuggett was burned to death last week.

Hannah Perry and daughter, Miss Audrey, of Illinois, are visiting friends and relatives in this section.

Kelly Lewis has been employed to finish the school at Blaine, which was left by J. M. Perry who is now employed in the West Liberty High School.



LICKING VALLEY COURIER.  
Issued Thursday by  
The Morgan County Publishing Co.  
Terms—One Dollar a year in advance.  
All communications should be addressed to the Editor.  
Entered as second class matter April 7, 1910, at the postoffice at West Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879.  
H. G. COTTE, Editor.

We are authorized to announce  
JOHN W. COFFEY,  
of Morgan county, as a candidate for the democratic nomination for Congress from the Ninth Congressional district, subject to the action of the democratic primary.

Jessie's married.

Who put the "will" in Wilson?

The financial statement of West Liberty must have gotten lost.

If somebody didn't complain some wrongs would never be righted.

It's not always possible to distinguish between bad and the worst, but the good and the bad don't look much alike.

Would an indictment lie against Roosevelt for deserting his child, and leaving it to be grabbed up by the republicans?

Why not call the new policy of turning the deaf ear to the war cries of greedy and conscienceless capitalists the "Wilson Doctrine" instead of the "New Monroe Doctrine."

When Mrs. Pankhurst sailed from America back to England she took \$20,000 good American money the easy marks here have given her. Who was it that said that "there is a sucker born every minute and none of them ever die?"

Watch the next primary election and see if there is not a big surprise in store for some of our would-be political bosses. The people are doing some thinking for themselves, and will line up for the best men regardless of the wishes of the political peculators.

#### IN MEXICO.

Last year Mexico produced more oil than any country in the world, United States and Russia excepted. The revolutions that have torn that country are oil revolutions. During the Diaz regime the Standard oil, under the name of the Waters-Pierce Co., enjoyed a monopoly of the oil production. But so greedy and exacting did this company become that Diaz granted concessions to the Pearson Oil Syndicate, of England.

The granting of this concession was the signal for the overthrow of the Diaz government. The old man who had ruled so long in Mexico was overthrown by mercenaries of Standard Oil. Diaz was the official representative of the Pearson syndicate. Madero was the Standard man. Madero was assassinated by Huerta, a Pearson man. Caranza, the leader of the Constitutionalists, is a Standard Oil man.

It is a war of oil and the wisdom of President Wilson in keeping this country out of it is being demonstrated every day. If this country does intervene it will be a crime unless the intervention means putting at the head of Mexican affairs a man who will drive both the oil companies out take over the properties and make them government property.

Intervention in favor of the Constitutionalists—Standard Oil—might cause Great Britain to, for the same reason, take a hand for the English company, and we would have the two great English speaking nations at each other's throats because of a fight between private monopolies.

When capitalistic greed becomes so great that it will foment revolutions and overthrow governments it is time that means be taken to remove their incentive for mischief. Confiscate all the oil holdings of both companies and put a good man at the head of affairs and let their vast oil properties pay its revenue toward the making of a good government in Mexico.

#### TO MR. THOS. F. DONNELLY.

My dear Mr. Donnelly:

In the issue of November 20 appeared an editorial headed "Bravo" which elicited a letter from you. You say in the letter: "Those acquainted with the circumstances responsible for the 'Bravo' (the taking the field notes by Mr. O. J. McKenzie—Ed.) surely must appreciate the rediculousness of the article."

But, sir, there are very few who, from your viewpoint, can appreciate the rediculousness of the article. In the editorial, "Bravo," I meant no reflections upon you or your associate engineers. I gave the facts as they had been given me. However pure your motives or honest your intentions, you were making surveys upon the lands of Morgan county citizens without their permission and without your purposes being known. These are troublous times in Morgan county. Our citizens are thoroughly aroused over the attempt of the Sewell heirs to perpetuate the steal inaugurated by their fathers in 1864, and you must know that so long as your acts are clothed in secrecy you will be looked upon with suspicion. You say in your letter: "My mission in this country, Mr. Cottle, means no harm to any one, and on the other hand, if conditions warrant it, will be productive of great benefit to this country."

I hope that this is true. But until your true mission is made known to the citizens of Morgan county, you and your associates will be looked upon with suspicion. Our people are entitled to the presumption that any clandestine act of a stranger might be unfriendly to their interests. If, as you say, you have no connection with the Sewells, and that your mission will be productive of great benefit to the country, I fail to understand why your acts are hedged about with such secrecy. If your mission is to benefit the people why not take them into your confidence and tell them just what your purpose is? They would perhaps be able to judge whether the work you are doing is something they want done with their own property. You will be compelled to admit that you, in going upon the lands of the citizens of this county, without their consent, and without orders of court, are trespassing and subject to arrest for so doing, and that your refusal to explain your intentions are, especially at a time when a wholesale attempt is being made to rob the citizens of their lands, is apt to cause you to be regarded as one to be watched, to say the least.

Now if you are not representing the Sewells and are engaged in a survey that is not inimical to the interests of the citizens of this county why do you not come out and tell what and who you are, and what your real purpose is? The columns of the Courier are open to you, free, to explain yourself, and having disclaimed the agency of the Sewells, or any connection with them, it seems to me that it is up to you to tell just your object is. And if your mission is, as you say, meritorious, you will find no warmer supporter than this paper.

Come out in the light.

#### FOR BECKHAM EVERYWHERE.

Stanley's much advertised speech at Lancaster, Garrard county, on the 24th ult., fell upon ears that were unappreciative. His reception was a frost. The only cheering his speech received was that part commending Wilson and the work of the democratic administration. It was a Beckham crowd, and it did not "enthuse" when he launched forth into invective against the people's favorite. The Interior Journal, of Stanford, says that the crowd was for Beckham before the speech and are still for him. One of the men who heard him said that Stanley spoke like a man who knew he was defeated and that he did not make a single convert.

Thus it goes. All the efforts of the Whisky Trust to overcome Mr. Beckham's popularity with the people are unavailing. The

plain, solid, sober, thinking citizens, from Cumberland Gap to the Mississippi are for Beckham, and neither the machinations of the Liquor interests nor the commands of the millionaire "Big Four" can change them.

The COURIER reiterates its prophesy that at the August primary in 1914 neither the name of Stanley or McCreary will appear on the ballot. Both are too astute to go up against certain defeat.

Our next U. S. Senator will be J. C. W. Beckham.

#### SCISSORS and PASTE

With an Occasional Cursory Comment by the Editor.

##### The Modern Maid.

The dimple in her elbow fair  
We thought beguiling quite;  
The gown she now prefers to wear  
Displays the dimple in her knee.—Judge.

Like the two snakes of American legend, the republican and progressive parties are now engaged in the interesting occupation of swallowing each other.—Appeal to Reason.

##### Did He Get It?

The young married man who attempted to swallow an electric light globe, had doubtless been eating buseuit made by his wife and wanted something light his his stomach.—Sentinel Democrat

##### Deserts His Child.

Mr. Roosevelt has laid himself open to the charge that he is not so much interested in child welfare as he was last year. He has gone off to South America leaving his progeny, the progressive party, to struggle along 'as best it may.—Commoner.

##### Box His Ears.

The News-Record has no desire to do anything contrary to the form of the statutes in such cases made and provided nor do anything against the dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, but when a sager who is several months behind with his subscription undertakes to tell us how to run a newspaper we draw the line.—(Middlesboro) News-Record.

##### What Too Many Employers Want.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 26.—"Does any employer want a slave? This is a good chance. I must eat and will work faithfully." This is the newspaper advertisement inserted today by a man giving his name as John Niemand and "the earth below and the sky above" as his home. "I've been in Denver 14 months and cannot find anything," said Niemand. "If I were a horse, some man would own me and feed me. Now I want to be a human horse.—Cincinnati Post.

##### Good for Woody.

J. Ogden Armour, a member of the big packing trust at Chicago, went to Washington the other day to see President Wilson, but the President refused to see him. It appears that Mr. Armour is not the first trust magnate whom the President has refused to receive. Within the last fortnight several Wall Street men, recognized as powerful behind the alleged money trust, have asked for conferences with the President and have met with flat refusals from the White House. This is indeed a refreshing change. Formerly, under republican administrations, Wall Street and the trusts had no trouble whatever in getting the White House to yield to their requests, but now the White House has the rights of the people at heart and Wall Street and the trusts must take a back seat.—Ex.

##### Facts That Tell Why.

(From Pearson's Magazine.) Very clearly and at a glance do certain statistics gathered by the United States treasurer show the arrangement of the society in which we live. These figures indicate that: 20 people in the U. S. possess

incomes of \$10,000,000 and over.

200 people possess incomes of \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

500 people possess incomes of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

2,000 people possess incomes of \$100,000 to \$500,000.

10,000 people possess incomes of \$50,000 to \$100,000.

21,000 people possess incomes of \$30,000 to \$50,000.

75,000 people possess incomes of \$20,000 to \$30,000.

100,000 people possess incomes of \$10,000 to \$20,000.

200,000 people possess incomes of \$5,000 to \$10,000.

While 500,000 people possess incomes of \$1,000 to \$5,000.

Also and likewise, 18,341,380 persons or three-fourths of the wage earning population, earn an income averaging \$480 a year.

**GUMPTION**  
Which is Common Sense without Educational Furbelows.  
By L. T. HOVERMALE.  
Asked and Answered.

Have been keeping company with a boy for nearly a year and he wants to act spooony. What should I do? DIMPLES.

Ordinarily I'd say "don't," but, *sotto voce*, I have always had a penchant for dimples. It is exasperating to be forced to sit not nearer than six inches from a pretty girl and watch the tantalizing dimples play hide-and-seek on her rosy cheeks and not take party in the game. However, I don't approve of spooning. It's wrong for a girl to indulge in it—except with me.

(1) Is warm water good for the complexion? (2) What is good for a rough skin? WORRIED.

(1) Beauty doctors say that water, either warm or cold, is bad for the face; that it washes out the oily secretions that keep the skin soft and pliant. I know two boys who are adverse to the use of water on the face, and the few times I have seen down to the skin their faces it was soft and smooth and tender. (2) Sandpaper.

A young man with whom I am acquainted is very much in love with me and gets angry every time I go with any one else. I do not love him. What should I do? BLONDIE.

Don't be too hard on him. We men folk are very susceptible to beauty's charms and sometimes love whether we will or not. I have been desperately in love with as many as a half dozen at the same time and just couldn't help it. Perhaps it would cure the young man of his infatuation if you would frankly tell him that you can not love him. If that does not suffice, you might marry him. Marriage is said to be a certain cure for the most ardent case of love.

Do you charge anything for answering questions in your column? ANXIOUS.

Not a penny. The information given out by this department to the anxious searchers after truth is as free as Baptist salvation. You are invited to drink freely at this fountain of wisdom. It is the source of the advanced thought, theological, political, economic or domestic. It tackles any question from the most approved way of raising revenue to the best way of raising babies; from the planting of corn to the reaping a harvest of wild oats, from selecting a hound pup to choosing a husband. All is grist that comes to this mill, and the product is all high-brow stuff.

Is there a lucky month in which to get married, and if so, which is it? BACHELOR.

Opinions differ on this question. As a rule married people do not believe that there is, and those who do believe it think that they guessed wrong. Poets (poets are always dreamers) and young lovers think that June is the lucky month, and some young couples have been known to put off their wedding for two long weeks in order to marry in June. People who have had experience

## SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS

### KEETON'S TOY EMPORIUM

A Wonderland of Toys!

A Marvel of Variety

Dolls, DOLLS, DOLLS.

Unbreakable dolls.

Dolls of all kinds.

Toy pianos, drums, harps.

Toy furniture. Tables, chairs &c

Toy trunks.

Automobiles, trains and other mechanical toys.

Wagons, air rifles, carpenter's tools, watches, for the boys.

Jewel boxes, china sets, jewelry for the little girls.

Story books for all.

Everything you can think of for the children.

The lowest prices.



Sparrow's candy  
finest candy  
boxes are beautiful.

Hair receivers.

Books and stationery  
line of the latter

Something for every  
impossible to begin  
the items we have  
supply you with p  
suit any taste, to suit  
Come in and see the  
play of Holiday Goods  
ever shown in West  
No trouble to show

Save money and get  
sortment by buying  
buying at Keeton's  
Soft drinks while you

Don't forget that I carry the completest line of  
Notions, Hot and Cold Drinks, in town.

D. R. KEETON

## Santa Claus is Coming!



My Main Supply Depot is Henry  
& Sons. SANTA CLAUS.

in the matter think that there is no difference—that one month is as bad as another, while old maids think that any old month that they can get a man is the luck month.

What is the wickedest city in the United States? BOB.

Until it is definitely known which one affords the greatest number of split and diaphanous skirts this will remain a mooted question.

Why does a hen cackle after having laid an egg? FARMER.

There are two reasons. The hen is the original advertiser. It was she who first publicly proclaimed her stock in trade. Her persistent advertising of her wares has created such a demand for eggs that only millionaires can buy them. The second reason is that she wants to teach to man a valuable lesson—not to brag of an achievement until it has been accomplished.

#### Right, All Right, But—

Dr. Talcott Williams, head of Columbia's School of Journalism, said the other day in New York: "Newspapers should never steal from one another. If a paper copies a news item, an anecdote or an editorial, it should give suitable credit always."

"Right, eminently right, at least in spirit, was that young Nola Chucky editor, who copied in his paper a poem beginning 'Full fathom five thy father lies,' and at the poem's end put these words of credit: 'William Shakespeare in the New Orleans Call.'—Washington Star.

After taking Dr. Miller's Laxative Tablets children ask for "more candy."

He will bring—toys, wagons, rifles and overcoats for the boys; dolls, pretty vase trunks and novelties for the girls.

Boys' Overcoats, \$ 2.50 to \$ 5.00. Trunks \$2.50 to \$ 5.00.  
Boys' Suits, 1.25 to 5.00. Suitcases \$1.00 to 6.  
Men's Overcoats, 6.00 to 12.00. Toys of all kinds.  
Men's Suits, 7.00 to 15.00. Lowest prices.  
Ladies' Coats, 7.00 to 10.00. Best quality of goods.

Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Comforts, Shoes, Clocks, Decorated Lamps, Dishes, Sewing Machines, and Staple Articles for whole family.

LET US HELP YOU MAKE THIS THE  
HAPPIEST CHRISTMAS

for the family they have known.

We thank one and all for the nice trade we have been enjoying, and hope it will continue.

Faithfully yours,

E. HENRY & SONS, INDEX, KY.

## WATCH US GROW!

Three years ago we began with a little more than \$25,000 deposits. Now we have more than \$100,000. Good business methods and courteous treatment of it. Don't you want to grow with us?

Our growth has been more than 100 per cent per year.

Do Business the Safe way.  
Capital Stock and Surplus \$ 16,500.  
Deposits, \$ 100,000.

COMMERCIAL BANK,  
West Liberty, Ky.

S. R. COLLIER, President. I. C. FERGUSON, Vice-President.  
W. A. DUNCAN, Cashier. D. S. HENRY, Asst. Cashier.

## Morehead & North Fork Railroad. MOREHEAD DIVISION.

South Bound.				Time Table No. 8.				North Bound.					
1		5		9		STATIONS		4		8		12	
Lv. Daily	Lv. Daily	Lv. Daily	Lv. Sun-	Lv. Daily	Lv. Daily	Lv. Daily	Lv. Daily	Arr. Daily	Arr. Daily	Arr. Daily	Arr. Daily	Arr. Daily	Arr. Sun-
ex Sund'y	ex Sund'y	ex Sund'y	day only	ex Sund'y	ex Sund'y	ex Sund'y	ex Sund'y	ex Sund'y	ex Sund'y	ex Sund'y	ex Sund'y	ex Sund'y	day only
at 20 a. m.	at 20 p. m.	at 30 a. m.		at 20 a. m.	at 20 p. m.	at 30 a. m.	Morehead	at 11 57 a. m.	at 56 p. m.	at 12 30 p. m.		at 12 30 p. m.	
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at 35 "	at 35 "	at 45 "		at 35 "	at 35 "	at 45 "	Lick Fork	at 11 34 "	at 49 "	at 12 07 "		at 12 07 "	
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“BUY IT AT HOME”

ALL UP AT LAST! NOW I’LL GET THAT PESTY BULL OF PERKINS WILL KEEP OUT OF MY PASTURE.

IF CHICAGO CLOSED SALOONS.

THE dire calamity that would befall Chicago were its 7,200 saloons to be closed, and the 20,000 men engaged in the liquor business in that city were to be thrown out of employment, is constantly being urged by the advocates of personal liberty. In an open letter to the Chicago Tribune, John A. Shields, organizing secretary of the Progressive national committee, makes the following pertinent reply to the argument:

“If these saloons were closed, employment would be furnished to those engaged in the saloon business and as many more, in the now channels of trade opened up by the money that is now invested in the saloon business. The making of a car of wheat into bread will employ seven and one-half times as much labor, and pay better wages, than the making of an equal amount of grain into beer, and the finished product will make happier men and women and better citizens. The United States census bulletin of manufacturers for Connecticut, recently issued, shows that \$1,000,000 invested in the liquor business employs 101 men; the same capital in the hardware business employs 522, in the silk business 467, in woolen goods business 527, hosiery and shoes 494, and so on down the list, proving conclusively that if this money now tied up in the liquor business were put into any one of the 150 leading industries it would employ from three to eight times as much labor.

“This same report shows that \$100 invested in the liquor business pays back annually \$7.50 in wages; in the hardware business it pays back \$28, in the silk business \$19, in the woolen business \$26, in boot and shoe business \$27.”

AS WE SEE IT.

“Because a man weighed down with his woes shoots himself once in a while, would you stop the manufacture of guns? Because a man hangs himself now and then would you stop the selling of rope? Because a man suicides occasionally by plunging into the river would you dry up the streams? Yet because some fool drinks himself to death, your temperance fanatics would stop the manufacture and sale of liquor.”

Strange as it may appear, there are still citizens of this republic, who are still “good temperance people.” They argue for the regulation of the liquor traffic on just such grounds. We reply: If stopping the manufacture of guns would increase the happiness of the home, if it would reform and transform our social and political life as would stopping the manufacture of liquor, we should certainly be found among the foremost advocates of that policy. If the prohibition of rope-selling would give this country and the whole world such an uplift as would the prohibition of drink-selling, we should certainly be anti-temperance advocates. If drying up the streams would result in good to every man, woman and child; if it would add to human happiness and decrease crime, pauperism and insanity; if it could be shown that it is in harmony with the Divine plan and purpose in the evolution and redemption of the race, we should say unhesitatingly, dry up the streams. So would every other friend of humanity.

WASTING OUR VITAL ASSETS.

Society accepts as a matter of course the fact that physicians urge measures and promote schemes which tend to prevent disease and therefore in large measure reduce their own incomes. A medical practitioner employed methods to spread disease germs would not only lose all professional standing, but would be branded by society as devoid of conscience and human feeling. Yet with strange inconsistency we permit and license in our midst an institution which in order to increase its revenues sows the seeds of disease, corruption and death among the youth of the nation every day of the year.

TEMPERANCE IN RUSSIA.

Although the liquor traffic in Russia is a government monopoly, many men in high positions are doing their best to lessen its evil results. The national duma has had a special committee appointed to consider the drink question and suggest remedies for the intoxication that has grown to an alarming extent. This committee recommended that on every bottle of vodka there should be a label with the following inscription: “Man! Although thou hast bought this spirit, yet know that thou drinkest poison which destroys thee. Hereafter it is too late, never buy another bottle.” Signed, Minister of Finance.”

GREAT MOVEMENT.

The temperance movement is one of the greatest of our time—a movement by which the people will gain self-reliance and self-control. The final aim is nothing else than the most complete possible liberation of the people from the destructive effects of the use of alcohol. That nation which is first to free itself from the injurious effects of alcohol will thereby obtain a marked advantage over other nations in the amicable yet intensive struggle for existence.—The Crown Prince of Sweden.

Persevering Chinamen.

There are oil and salt wells in China more than 2,000 feet deep that have been drilled through solid rock by hand with the most primitive tools.

United States Leads World in Shoes.

The shoe product of the United States exceeds that of England, France, Germany and Italy, with a few more countries thrown in.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

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CROP NEWS SERVICE

Telegraphic Reports to Be Extended to All States.

Department of Agriculture, Through Co-operation With Bureau of Statistics and Weather Bureau, Furnish News Quickly to Papers.

Washington.—As a result of requests from editors and editorial associations in many states, the United States department of agriculture has announced that the November crop reports for each state will be supplied to the newspapers in all states through the central weather station, located in each of the states.

This is an extension of the experiment of telegraphing the state crop returns to the central weather stations in each of nine states, and having these telegrams duplicated at once and mailed to the newspapers and agricultural publications. Under this plan newspapers in 33 additional states will now receive full details of the state crops far more quickly than would be possible if these state crop details were put in the mails in Washington and had to travel by train long distances to the more remote states.

Under this plan, the general summary of the crops for the United States will, as heretofore, be issued in Washington for telegraphic distribution. It has been found, however, that the conditions of crops within their particular states are of especial value to the farmers and producers, to whom the conditions in their own state are important in the marketing of their produce.

Under this plan the department sends one telegram to the central weather bureau in each state, and within a few minutes after the crop figures for the state are completed in Washington the weather bureau is enabled to mail copies of the figures from a central point within the state to all papers in that state.

Under the code system used, the department is under the necessity of telegraphing only a few figures, as the figures of previous crops for comparison are supplied to each weather bureau station by mail. The cost of the telegram for each state does not exceed 75 cents.

The crop data thus circulated by mail to the newspapers will give: (a) a full list of the crops; (b) the average condition of each crop for ten years previous to that particular state; (c) the condition of the state crop for November 9. In the adjoining column will be given the same data for the United States, so that the farmers who read these notices can compare the crops in their state as of November 9, with the ten year averages of the own state, and in the same way with the average condition throughout the United States on November 9, and for ten years.

These state crop reports are not supplied to individuals; and are mailed only to editors of regular publications. The November state crop reports to the list will be sent only to the daily papers, the county-seat papers, and agricultural publications. Meanwhile, the department is preparing lists of small town weeklies, and in December the crop reports will be sent also to the smaller papers.

The value of coal passing out of continental United States in the year which ends with December will approximate \$100,000,000, against less than half that sum a decade ago. This estimate, based upon figures for eight months of the current year just completed by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, indicates that the value of domestic coal sent to foreign countries in the full year will approximate \$70,000,000; of that applied to vessels engaged in the foreign trade, \$25,000,000; of coke exported, \$3,500,000, and of shipments of coal to the non-titiguous territories of the United States, \$1,000,000. This indicates an increase during the last decade of over 100 per cent, the value of coal exported in the calendar year 1903 having been \$27,000,000, while for the current year the total will approximate \$70,000,000; and the increase in the value of coal supplied to vessels engaged in the foreign trade and of that passing out of the country in the form of coke has been along similar lines, though the official record of that supplied to vessels only begins with the year 1907.

Of the exports of coal to foreign countries, anthracite forms about one-third and goes almost exclusively to Canada. For the bituminous, which forms about two-thirds of the total, Canada is also a large consumer, taking \$5,000,000 out of the 12,000,000 tons sent to foreign countries in the eight months ending with August, though Mexico, Panama, Cuba and certain other of the West Indies are also large purchasers. The value of the bituminous coal exported from the United States to Canada in the eight months ending with August was \$21,000,000; to Cuba, \$2,333,000; to Mexico, over \$1,000,000; to Panama, approximately \$1,000,000; to the West Indies other than Cuba, \$1,250,000; while the remaining \$3,500,000 worth was distributed to more than a score of countries, including Italy, Austria-Hungary, France, Netherlands, Spain, England, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Egypt and British, French, German and Portuguese Africa.

Raisins and prunes have become important factors in the fruit exports of the United States, while a comparatively few years ago they were equally important factors in the fruit imports. Figures compiled by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, show 28,000,000 pounds of raisins valued at \$1,500,000 and 118,000,000 pounds of prunes valued at \$6,600,000 exported in the fiscal year 1912. In 1903 the exports of raisins only amounted to 4,333,000 pounds, and in 1898 (the first year in which they were separately shown as an article of exportation) but 3,000,000 pounds; the exports of prunes in 1903 were 66,000,000 pounds, and in 1898, 16,000,000 pounds. The growth in the exports of raisins has been from 3,000,000 pounds in 1898 to 28,000,000 in 1913, and in those of prunes from 16,000,000 pounds in 1898 to 118,000,000 in 1913. Imports of these articles meantime have correspondingly decreased. The quantity of raisins imported in 1893 was 27,500,000 pounds; in 1903, 6,750,000, and in 1913, 2,500,000; and of prunes, in 1893, 6,500,000 pounds; in 1903, 500,000, and in 1913, 250,000 pounds.

This change in the import and export trade of raisins and prunes is due to the rapid increase in production in the west coast states, where the production of raisins has grown from 1,333,000 pounds in 1874 to 33,000,000 in 1893, 72,000,000 in 1899, and 140,000,000 in 1909; and of prunes, from 17,000,000 pounds in 1889 to 113,000,000 in 1899 and 150,000,000 in 1909, these figures of production being in all cases in very round terms.

The secretary of agriculture has just published rules and regulations governing the importation of meat and meat food products to carry out the meat section of the tariff act approved on October 3.

The regulations provide for foreign certificates as to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection in countries in which the animals are slaughtered. In addition, meats in countries will be inspected by the department of agriculture at ports of entry before admission. Attached to the regulations is a full list of veterinary inspectors in foreign countries whose certificates are acceptable to the United States.

The regulations also place foreign meats after entry into the United States on the same basis as domestic meats. Heretofore imported meats have been governed entirely by the food and drugs act and have been excluded from the establishments under the inspection of the bureau of animal industry under the meat inspection act. Under the new regulations imported meats are placed under this meat inspection act after entry and thus are admitted to federally inspected establishments and are governed by the same inspection system as heretofore has surrounded interstate commerce in domestic meats. The general rule is that no meats are diseased, contain harmful dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or other ingredients which render such meat or meat product unsafe, unwholesome, or unfit for human food will be admitted.

Potato growers in the United States are informed by the department of agriculture that it is hoped that a potato disease prevalent in parts of Europe and in Canada may be kept out of the United States by quarantine measures. This disease is known as “powdery scab.”

This disease is reported to be widely prevalent in Ireland and Scotland, where there is this year a large crop of potatoes, which the growers would like to export to this country if they would be admitted.

A large mass meeting was recently held in Belfast, Ireland, to protest against the maintenance of the potato quarantine by the American government, and resolutions were passed testifying to the freedom of the Irish crop from potato wart and suggesting that a representative of the Irish department of agriculture proceed to America to confer with Secretary Houston. They were, however, apparently under the impression that the quarantine was based entirely upon the wart disease, whereas the federal horticultural board has also taken the occurrence of powdery scab into consideration.

More than 21,000,000 dozen eggs were exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1913, against 1,500,000 dozen ten years ago, according to the department of commerce. The total value of all eggs exported reached practically \$4,500,000 in 1913, against \$3,307,200 in 1893, 20 years ago; \$325,571 in 1903, \$438,386 in 1905, and \$1,038,649 in 1906.

Meantime, considerable numbers of eggs were imported. The figures for the fiscal year 1913 being: Eggs in the natural state, 1,271,765 dozen; yolks, 227,457 pounds, and dried eggs, 20,254 pounds, the import figures of 1913 being materially in excess of those in 1912, which showed eggs in the natural state, 1,095,688 dozen; yolks, 89,755 pounds, and dried eggs, 3,555 pounds, but much less than those of certain earlier years, the imports for 1892 having been 4,000,000 dozen.

The average price at which the 21,000,000 dozen eggs were exported in the fiscal year 1913 was 21½ cents per dozen, and the average price at which the 1,500,000 dozen eggs were imported was 15 cents per dozen.

The eggs exported practically go to all parts of the world.

Proposal to increase the number of clerks “for airship work in the Indian office,” brought a number of senators to the senate secretary's office the other day to learn why Senator Lano of Oregon had introduced a bill providing for such an innovation. The bill was read by title recently during the senate session and momentarily escaped the notice of argus-eyed members.

“What the dickens are the Indians doing with aeroplanes?” demanded one senator.

“And why do they need clerks to keep the wabbling things in the air?” The senator was told the reading clerk had read the title of the bill correctly, which provided for more help to clear up the “airship work” that has piled up in the bureau of Indian affairs. The senator left suddenly after asking that the fact of his visit be kept quiet. Other senators

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who stormed in to demand explanations likewise made sudden and quiet exits when the explanation was forthcoming.

Final statistics of the sugar industry in the United States for 1909 are presented in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Harris of the bureau of the census, department of commerce.

There were 291 establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture and refining of sugar and sugar in 1909. Of these, 58 were engaged in the manufacture of sugar from beets, 214 in the manufacture of sugar or sirup from cane, and 19 in the refining of cane sugar. The total number of persons engaged in these three industries was 24,047, of whom 34.9 per cent. were employed in the beet-sugar factories, 22.1 per cent. in the cane mills, and 43 per cent. in the refineries.

This quantity of beet sugar reported by the factories in 1909 was 501,682 tons, valued at \$48,937,629, and that of cane sugar 328,858 tons, valued at \$26,096,873. The quantity of refined sugar turned out by the refineries, which would include the product made from foreign raw sugar as well as from domestic cane sugar, was not reported.

According to the census of agriculture, the farm production of sugar and sirup in 1909 amounted to 125,647 pounds of cane sugar, 14,060,206 pounds of maple sugar, 21,633,579 gallons of cane sirup, 16,532,000 gallons of sorghum, and 4,106,418 gallons of maple sirup. The glucose factories produced, in 1909, 769,660,210 pounds of glucose, valued at \$17,922,514, and 159,060,478 pounds of grape sugar, valued at \$3,620,816.

Do it at Once.

Webb, the celebrated walker, who was remarkable for vigor of body and mind, drank nothing but water. He was one day recommending his regimen to a friend who loved wine. The gentleman promised to conform to his counsel, though he thought he could not change his course of life all at once, but would leave off strong liquors by degrees. “By degrees!” exclaimed Webb. “If you should unhappily fall into the fire, would you caution your servants to pull you out only by degrees?”

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Mrs. Jay McOee, of Stephenville, Texas, writes: “For nine (9) years, I suffered with womanly trouble. I had terrible headaches, and pains in my back, etc. It seemed as if I would die, I suffered so. At last, I decided to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, and it helped me right away. The full treatment not only helped me, but it cured me.”

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Cardui helps women in time of greatest need, because it contains ingredients which act specifically, yet gently, on the weakened womanly organs. So, if you feel discouraged, blue, out-of-sorts, unable to do your household work, on account of your condition, stop worrying and give Cardui a trial. It has helped thousands of women—why not you? Try Cardui.

8-71

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court: On Fourth Monday in June, and Third Monday in March and November.

J. B. Hannah, Judge; John M. Waugh, Commonwealth Attorney; R. M. Oakley, Clerk; G. W. Phillips, Trustee of Jury Fund; S. R. Collier, Master Commissioner; J. D. Lykins, Deputy Master Commissioner.

County Court: On Second Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court: On Tuesday after Second Monday in each month.

Fiscal Court: On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

I. C. FERGUSON, Presiding Judge.

Magistrate's Court.

First District—W. Short, First Monday in each month.

Second District—S. S. Dennis, Tuesday after First Monday in each month.

Third District—Ell W. Way, Wednesday after First Monday in each month.

Fourth District—Charles Prater, Friday after First Monday in each month.

Fifth District—J. S. McGuire, Wednesday after Second Monday in each month.

Sixth District—J. E. Lewis, Friday after Second Monday in each month.

Seventh District—A. F. Blevins, Thursday after Second Monday in each month.

Eighth District—Franklin Walter, Thursday after First Monday in each month.

County Officers.

Judge—I. C. Ferguson.

Attorney—J. P. Haney.

Sheriff—Frank Kennard.

Treasurer—W. M. Gardner.

Clerk—J. H. Sebastian.

Supt. Schools—T. N. Barker.

Jailor—H. C. Combs.

Assessor—W. H. Kompila.

Coroner—C. F. Lykins.

Surveyor—M. P. Turner.

Fish and Game Warden—Jno. M. Perry.

The County Board of Education for Morgan county holds its regular meeting the Second Monday in each month.

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## A Citizen's Letter.

Nickell, Ky., Nov. 27, '13.  
To the Morgan Public:

I am glad to note from time to time that the Courier is fearless in denouncing that notorious land shark Sewell. The citizens of this county should greatly appreciate the fact that we have a county paper that is ever ready to help fight our battles and let the voice of the people be heard through its columns, and I believe they do.

While I have not spent much of my time in this county during the last four or five years, I am still a Morgan boy through and through and my blood runs hot when I see men trampling the free and just rights of her people. There is no doubt as to the convictions of the people in regard to the heirs of that gaffer Sewell, but as to those who are giving them support and legal help, do the people know just who they are and what they are doing?

I am sorry that this county ever gave birth, education and an honorable place in life to sons of such rotten timber, so devoid of gratitude and patriotic blood, as to turn upon us the ravenous, and sell their honor and the just rights of a deserving public for a few paltry dollars. It had been necessary from pain of starvation, it would present a different picture, but the lens among us know that this is not the case.

Only a few months ago we beheld the figure of a man prowling about this county as a thief in the night, gathering information, and when pressed by the honest public as to his purpose, he denied flatly that he was doing anything in the interest of the Sewell swindlers, and no doubt at that time he was paid by them to do it. This former Morgan man is a real Arnold of modern times, a traitor to his people, a man clothed in dog hair, trying to deceive the people. This is the man who hatched this scheme. He has kept this egg in his hatchery, guarded for years, and now it is about to develop into a real feathered fowl, one that he hopes will lay him a golden egg, but I sincerely trust that it will develop, instead, spurs keen enough to pierce his seared conscience, if he has any, and cause him to deeply feel the outrage that he has heaped upon us, his people and kindred blood. In other days soon, you will see his shaggy form prowling about this county doing his stealthy deeds. Will you give him a bone or a stone?

Just a few years ago Judge Ed O'Rear was going the rounds of this county thundering his campaign notes of patriotism, and asked us to roll up a solid vote for him for the highest office in the gift of the State. What think ye of him now? He feels himself very large, with great ideas, he thinks, and a future of big events ahead, and, of course, expects us, the common people of his native county, to overlook such an insignificant act, in his big way of doing things, as to plead against us in an impious litigation that involves the welfare of thousands of people in this county. Will you do it? Or will you apply the Golden Rule: Do unto others as they have done you?

What think ye of you, Morgan boys, reared round the hills, as you and I, and should love the very appearance of the people, who are so ungrateful for the public support they have received at our hands? If you or I should do things so base and unpatriotic as some men have done, we would feel meaner than devils and never want to set foot on Morgan soil again, but ere long they will be among us again with countenance as brazen as brass monkeys, and will shake hands until your very joints pop. Give such men the just reward of their labor and let them depart quickly.

There may be others of less calibre who are lending these outrages their support, and no doubt expect at least a small of the crust when the pie is cut. Will the true citizenry stand together and bring such men to the light and fly their colors when the people will know them? They may argue in fluent terms that the swindle gang are due justice. There is not one ounce of justice due them from the people of this county. Ask Granville Haney of Cannel City, one of the very few living people who know anything personally about this outrage, the circumstance of the Jno. Sebastian farm now in litigation. How they presented a simple mineral lease, had it signed without acknowledgement and then had a deed, properly acknowledged, recorded instead of the lease. Do such actions deserve consideration by the courts? Let the Courier tell you how this shark, Sewell, met his end and eternal fate. Would that every citizen would stand for his rights and the rights of his neighbors as did O. J. McKenzie when he took charge of the field notes of their surveyors when they attempted to survey his farm.

I have not one dollar involved in this trouble, but I have friends who have, and they bought, paid the taxes, and have peacefully owned these lands for not only twenty years but fifty, and now when there is a chance for increase in value, we held up in this scandalous manner. Very few are receiving money direct from oil production but in many ways the money is being distributed among the people. Last week at the Cole Hotel men were registered from Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, St. Louis, Denver and other places. They are speculators and leave money with the people. Do we want this development stopped indefinitely, do we want those who have spent thousands of dollars in oil development to lose their holdings, and the honest, peaceful citizens to be held up and robbed in this way by these thieving sharks? Let us wake up and stand together as a solid unit in this pending litigation and hold for the people that which beyond a doubt belongs to them.

All who go the way of these sharks, I fear, will soon enough come into their own, the coveted mineral region of the lower world, but they will not need the oil, for light, nor the coal for heat, neither will they be able to use the silver, spoon or a golden harp. They will leave these

things behind with the gatekeeper for sharks of other days.

This is a day of Thanksgiving and let us give thanks to the Omnipotent Ruler of our destinies for the able, patriotic corps of attorneys of this county who are fighting in our behalf. Let the Courier and the people not be lax in commending these men for their honest, earnest efforts. I am speaking the true sentiment of every man with whom I have talked. If this shoe pinches your toes, why are you wearing it? It is the hit dog that howls. Listen!

Respectfully,  
ELBERT TESTERMAN.

## Hotel Arrivals.

The following registered at the Cole Hotel during the past week.  
S. M. Nickell, Lexington; W. L. Steele, S. D. Grinn, S. E. Hall, H. L. Prichard, Nicholasville; C. E. Care, L. H. Zinn, S. P. Herald, Will J. Patrick, J. C. Sublett, W. C. Stotsbury, H. Rubraker, Camp No. 1; W. C. Nickell, L. F. Havens, Stanley H. Dennis, Ezel; Ollie Blair, F. M. Blair, Wrigley; Harlan Murphy, Floyd Roberson, A. F. Kemplin, Pekin; V. P. Doyle, Clarksburg, W. Va.; C. E. Stalker, Pittsburg, Pa.; Wm. Vannon, Cincinnati, O.; W. S. Kelley, Paintsville; W. T. Tolliver, T. P. Boyd, Morehead; T. B. Endicott, Winchester; R. A. Baldwin, Denver, Colo.; P. G. Law, Norfolk, Va.; W. S. Potts, Vaneleva; E. C. Duillon, Hittons, Va.; Floyd Stampfer, Ed Stampfer, Grassy Creek; Harry Hazzirigg, Sellersville; J. Stronider, Nashville, Tenn.

The following from town ate a Sunday Dinner with Mrs. Hattie Moore, at the Cole Hotel:  
Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Keeton, and children, Ethel May and Edward Clay; Mr. and Mrs. Will Cartmell and son, Harry Clayton; Mrs. Will Foreman and little daughter, Wanda Lee; Miss Mabel Thompson; Claude Wells. All report and elegant dinner and a good time.

## Farmer's Corner.

### Cause of Gapes in the Poultry.

(By H. L. Kempster of Missouri Station.)

Gapes is a disease affecting certain birds, fowls, and particularly chicks one to four weeks old. It is caused by a small worm, called the gape worm, which attaches itself to the windpipe of its victim.

The symptoms are frequent gaping, sneezing, a whistling cough, with discharge of mucus and worms, dullness, weakness and drooping of wings. Dead birds will show forked worms attached to the windpipe.

The adult female gape worm is much larger than the male, her body being filled with eggs and embryos. These embryos appear in the droppings or are coughed up. So the trouble is spread by contamination of runs, feed and drinking water. Embryos are often found in earthworms.

To eradicate the disease, isolate affected birds, treat drinking water with potassium permanganate; burn dead birds, and remove chicks to fresh ground which is not infected. Cultivation of infected ground is said to eradicate the worms in three years.

Individual cases may be treated in one of three ways.

By confining the chick for a short time in a box which has air-slacked lime on the floor. The lime is said to cause the worm to release its grip and the chick to sneeze it out.

Stripping a feather, leaving a small tuft, moistening with turpentine and introducing into the windpipe, care being taken not to lacerate the windpipe or suffocate the chick.

Two horse hairs tied together, the knot trimmed, run down the chicken's throat, and removing in a twisting manner, will also remove the worms.

Gape worm extractors are also on the market.

## Famous Address

OF  
Col. John T. Hazelrigg  
DELIVERED JULY 4, 1776

Many of our older citizens will remember hearing the justly famous Historical Address of the eloquent Colonel Hazelrigg, and because of the historical value of it to Morgan county we have printed and bound it and offer it for sale while they last at 35 cents a copy.

Address  
THE COURIER,  
West Liberty, Ky.

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# PUBLIC ROADS

## WASTE ROAD BUILDING FUNDS

Department of Agriculture Points Out Need of Constructing the Right Kind of Roads.

The office of public roads of the department of agriculture is making a strong effort to focus the mind of the country on the fact that maintenance and effective repair are of equal importance with the actual improvement of bad roads. Investment of money in new roads does not become real economy until provision is made for keeping these new roads in condition after they are built. If a new road was built and then allowed to fall into disrepair, much of the original investment is simply wasted.

Europe, generally speaking, is ahead of the United States in the matter of road improvement. But Great Britain is struggling with a problem similar to the one that confronts the people of the United States. In England, Scotland and Wales there are no fewer than 2,140 separate authorities who between them, administer 175,487 miles of roads, or an average of only 82 miles apiece. In Scotland, apart from the big cities there are over 200 burghs, one-half of which have but ten miles of road apiece to maintain. Needless to say, such a minute mileage is insufficient to keep the road around, and renders the employment of a skilled engineer impossible for economical reasons.

Officials of the office of public roads when called upon for assistance by the various states are pointing out that road building is an art based on a science, and that trained men and experienced men are necessary to secure the best results from the expenditure of road funds.

Statisticians have found that although the average expenditure on the improvement of roads exceeds one million dollars a day, a large portion of the money in the United States is wasted because of the failure to build the right type of road to meet the local requirements or the failure to provide for the continued maintenance of the improvement.

The various states and counties within the past six months have taken a greater interest in road improvement than ever before in the history of the United States, and there is now a strong movement to conserve the roads of the country where they are improved. Scientific maintenance will be one of the chief features of the work of the office of public roads throughout the present year.

## DECLINE IN OUR BIRTH RATE

Alcohol and Drug Habits Are Constantly Adding to Degenerate List and the Death Roll.

An eastern life assurance society sends out a publication each quarter to its policy holders. They are emphasizing the fact that the health of every policy holder is of interest to the company and to other policy holders.

From a recent address of the conservation commissioner of the society we quote these warning words:

"With all its blessings modern civilization has introduced hazards, habits and conditions of life which not only invite but which have increased in many ways physical, mental and moral degeneracy.

"Our birth rate is declining. Of the 20,000,000 school children in this country not less than 75 per cent. need attention for physical defects which are prejudicial to health.

"The alcohol and drug habits are constantly adding to the degenerate list and the death roll.

"The diseases of vice are spreading and we lack the moral courage to openly war against them.

"Users of alcohol are especially susceptible to the attacks of pneumonia germs."

## IEWS OF LEADING JOURNALS

Progressive Newspapers Keep Up With Times on Temperance as Well as on Other Vital Questions.

In a recent interview with Mrs. L. M. U. Stevens, president National W. C. T. U., a newspaper correspondent asked the question:

"How do the temperance views of the leading journals of the country compare with those of editors and contributors who, ten years ago, were a power in the journalistic world? It is said that their best thoughts find their way to your study."

"Journalism and journalists have kept up with the times on the temperance question, as well as on all other prominent issues," was the reply. "More than 150 dailies refuse to take liquor advertisements, and nearly all of the best magazines now exclude them. Through the subtle use of money by brewers and distillers, and prohibition occasionally appear in the magazines, for money still is a power, but truth is mightier than money, and is evermore making its way. Leading journalists now recognize that the nation wide movement to outlaw the liquor traffic is an economic question, and public sentiment is fast demanding that whatever stands in the way of efficiency and prosperity shall be swept aside."

## His Feeling for Henri.

The Departing Guest—"Out of this sum give each of the waiters ten sons and Henri five francs." The Head Porter—"But Henri has just now entered our employment. He has not yet served you." The Guest—"And, therefore, he is the only one who hasn't annoyed me."—Heller's Welt.

## ODD WAYS OF LAW

Record of Strange Punishments and Stranger Crimes.

Review of New and Old World Codes—German "Ducking Stool," Among Strangest—Not for Witch and Scold.

A little while ago a juvenile offender was sentenced by the presiding judge in an American court of law to six Saturday afternoons in bed. He was thus deprived of his weekly holiday, and several of the newspapers that chronicled the incident gravely inquired whether our modern ideas of justice were leading us. Those who are inclined to agree with the newspapers, however, and denounce the sentence as tending to make a mockery of justice, will do well to bear in mind that not only in America is it becoming the fashion to make the penalty fit the crime. Original forms of punishment are no longer the exception, but the very curious rule.

In one of the towns of northern Germany the ancient "ducking stool" has been revived. But whereas, our ancestors employed the ducking stool for witches and scolding women, the present revival is employed to cure habitual intoxication. A chair is fastened to the end of a long pole balanced over the edge of the water tank. The drunkard is tied into the chair, the pole is tipped up and he receives a complete soaking.

A man in one of the gold producing states of America was recently charged with violent assault upon his wife, and was obliged to pay the penalty in a manner that must have severely discouraged that particular species of offense. The sentence of the court was that he should be imprisoned for one month, during which period he was to be taken from his cell every morning and tied to a post in the leading thoroughfare. Here he was to stand for two hours exposed to the public gaze, bearing around his neck a large placard inscribed in bold letters with the words, "Wife Beater."

Every morning the wretched culprit stood in the public street surrounded by a crowd of women and children who appeared to take peculiar pleasure in discussing the unfortunate man's home life and his character, and expressing sympathy with his wife. It was a bitter penance, reminding one of the old British institution, the stocks.

In another American city a man, who was arrested for street fighting, was offered the choice of a month in jail or a flogging. He chose the latter, and was flogged by the court official from the prison gates to his home, howling piteously, to the great happiness of a mob of onlookers.

Strange as such punishments appear, there are countries which can boast of stranger crimes. In certain Silesian towns a lady wearing a train is liable to arrest, the penalties being graded according to length of the train and the obstinacy of the offender. The law has been passed in the interests of health, the danger that infectious diseases may be communicated through the medium of trailing skirts being well known.

A tradesman in a small German town who, at a public meeting, recently disturbed the audience by incessant sneezing was arrested, and it was only with difficulty that he proved to the magistrate he had not purposely committed this "breach of the peace."

A sudden sneeze is liable, it is true, to startle nervous people in the immediate vicinity of the sneezer. But it has been reserved to the German intellect to discover anything criminal in it, just as it has been reserved to Great Britain to prosecute men and women for sleeping out of nights.

If you call a man liar in certain American states you are liable to prosecution. It is merely a misdemeanor in some districts, punishable by a fine of 25 cents, but in Texas the offense use of the word is followed by a fine of \$25, and Georgia you are likely to be punished by a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for a year, or both!

## Which is Correct?

In Essex county, New Jersey, says the Springfield Republican, there is a bitter feud over the grammar of "go slow," or "go slowly," on the road signs put up by the park commission, and college experts have been appealed to. Professor Phelps of Yale rules that "slow" is incorrect. Dr. Henry Van Dyke says that "slowly" is to be preferred. Both forms are endorsed by Professor Kilbridge of Harvard. Dr. Childs of the University of Pennsylvania, while Professor Dennan of the University of Michigan and Professor McBrady of the University of the South, prefer "slow," on the ground that "slowly" is pedantic book English. The commissioners may find it as hard as ever to make up their minds, but at all events they can not well go wrong.

## Woodcraft Criticized.

Mort Matthews of Seneca declares he doesn't think much of Joseph Knowles, who spent eight weeks in the Maine woods. "Says that he saw beaver working one day while he was out," Mr. Matthews says. "Might think that to some people but not to an old hunter. Heavens do not work in the daytime, only at night, and they have a guard out, that swats the water with a big flat tail at the slightest attention of an intruder. It must have been a skunk that Knowles saw."

## Quiet English Parish.

The tiny parish of Clannaborough, North Devon, England, a little village, has a population of only 42, so that baptisms, marriages and burials are not very frequent. The other week the first marriage ceremony for 15 years took place, but even then the couple were not parishioners, the bride coming from St. Austell, the bridegroom, whose home is at Exmouth, being the rector's brother-in-law.

# Santa Claus is Coming

THE NEW STORE wants to advise the little folk that Santa Claus leave Cincinnati in a few days with full supply of all kinds of Christmas Toys, everything that can be thought of in the way of nice toys, both useful and fun.

He has promised to bring a nice lot of useful presents for grown people which we expect to sell at a low price in order to clean them up and let everybody have a chance for a nice present before the holidays are over.

Some useful for Father and Mother.

Something pretty for the children, big and little.

Something nice for every one.



There will be no for not buying the a nice Christmas present because Santa Claus will be at his headquarters at the store all through the days. Come and look at our magnificent display.

POST SCRIPT—We are giving presents for a full well to remember that the person who receives a gift greatly enhanced if the gift is of some practical use. Remember that a bag of flour is a generous gift of a neighbor bringing real cheer to the poor.

We thank everybody for the nice trade we have enjoyed, and wish every one you A MERRY CHRISTMAS and A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Respectfully,

T. B. Sturdivent & Son.

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Inspect our line of

Up-to-Date Ladies' Furnishings,

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Call at once and get your choice

Ladies Coat Suits, \$10.00 to 25.00  
Skirts, 4.00 to 8.00  
Ladies Cloaks, 7.00 to 15.00

A. K. DAY, Manager.

## OHIO & KENTUCKY RAILWAY

SOUTH BOUND			No. 14. Nov. 2, 1913			NORTH BOUND		
19	17	15	STATIONS			16	18	14
Daily	Daily	Sunday				Daily ex	Daily	Sunday
P.M. Lv.	A.M. Lv.	A.M. Lv.				A.M. Arr.	P.M. Arr.	A.M. Arr.
3 50	10 15		Licking River			9 55	3 05	9 55
4 02	10 25		Liberty Road			9 44	2 53	9 44
4 10	10 32		Malone			9 37	2 45	9 37
4 13	10 35		Wells			9 33	2 42	9 33
			Sisney Fork					
			Lewis					
4 27	10 50		Caney			9 18	2 28	9 18
4 30	10 54	6 00	Cannel City			9 13	2 24	9 13
11 05	6 10		Adels			9 03	2 12	
11 11	6 15		Hutchins			8 57	2 06	
11 17	6 21		Lee City			8 51	2 00	
11 24	6 28		Rose Fork			8 44	1 53	
11 38	6 42		Hampton			8 30	1 39	
11 45	6 48		Wilburton			8 23	1 32	
11 51	6 53		Vanderho			8 17	1 27	
11 57	6 59		Frozen			8 11	1 21	
12 10	7 15		O. & K. Junction			8 05	1 15	
			Jackson					
A.M. Arr.	P.M. Arr.	A.M. Arr.				A.M. Lv.	P.M. Lv.	A.M. Lv.

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